

SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; LUSKINA, B.M.; KARABASHKINA, L.N.

Determination of an acetonitrile admixture in trimethylchlorosilane.
Plast.massy no.2:24 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Acetonitrile) (Silane)

LUSKINA, E.M.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; LARIKOVA, G.G.

Determination of titanium and aluminum in triethylaluminum
production wastes. Plast.massy no.3:16-18 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Titanium--Analysis) (Aluminum--Analysis)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; LUSKINA, B.M.

Elemental organic analysis by the "wet combustion" method. Report
No.5: Determination of nitrogen in pyridine bases. Zhur.anal.khim.
17 no.2:227-230 Mr-Äp '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Nitrogen--Analysis) (Pyridine)

S/075/62/017/005/007/007
I033/I233

AUTHORS: Luskin, B.M., Terent'yev A.P., and Syavtsillo, S.V.

TITLE: Elemental-organic analysis by the "wet-combustion"
method. Communication 6: Determination of phos-
phorus and silicon in organic compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v.17, no. 5, 1962,
639-641

TEXT: A new method of analysis of silicon-phosphorus
organic compounds by heating with $K_2S_2O_8$ or H_2O_2 in concentrated
 H_2SO_4 is described. The precipitated silicic acid is separated,
redissolved and determined by titration. In the $K_2S_2O_8$ process
the phosphate from the filtrate is coprecipitated with $Fe(OH)_3$ ✓

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S/075/62/017/005/007/007
I033/I233

Elemental-organic analysis...

in order to eliminate the oxidizing agent. The precipitate is dissolved in 8 N HCl, washings are added and solution is diluted to the desired volume. In the H₂O₂ process, the excess of oxidizing agent is destroyed by 0.1 N KMnO₄ and the solution is again diluted to the desired volume. In both cases phosphate is then determined photometrically as a phosphoromolybdate blue, after previous reduction of Fe(III) by Na₂SO₃. The determination takes 2 hours. The error does not exceed 4%. There is 1 table.

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1961

Card 2/2

L 12971-63EPR(e)/EMP(j)/EXT(m)/BDS ASD P_c-4/P_r-4 2M/kW
ACCESSION NR: AT3002339 S/2513/63/013/000/0003/0007AUTHORS: Luskina, B. M.; Terent'yev, A. N.; Syavtsillo, S. V.

64

TITLE: Wet oxidation analysis of organosilica compounds containing various elements

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimi. Trudy v. 13, 1963.
Organicheskii analiz, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: H, C, Cl, Si, sulfuric acid, chromic acid, siloxane

ABSTRACT: Organosilica polymers containing metals or nonmetals are very resistant to oxidation or thermal effect. Two types of methods are employed in the analysis of organosilica compounds: The method of dry combustion which is performed in a stream of oxygen with a consequent analysis of H, C, Cl, and Si, and the method of wet oxidation based on the mineralization of the elemento-organic molecule with concentrated acids and additions of various oxidizers or catalysts which in the end permit the analysis of silica and the metal. The proposed method is based on the oxidation of the sample with a mixture of concentrated sulfuric and chromic acids in an oxygen atmosphere at a temperature of 150C in the apparatus shown in the enclosure. The remaining uncombusted

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L 12971-63
ACCESSION NR: A73002339

substance is burned in the quartz tube over chromium oxide absorbed on the surface of pumice. The temperature for phosphor-containing siloyanes was raised from 150C to 180C to obtain a complete decomposition. The organic-silicatitano compounds were decomposed in a mixture of acids at 150C without prior treatment with H₂SO₄. In all cases, carbon was determined gravimetrically silica and solumina volumetrically, phosphorus and titanium colormetrically and chloride argentometrically. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 13Jun63 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: CH, EL NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/42

LUSKINA, B.M., SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; BEREZOVSKAYA, B.Ye.; LARIKOVA, G.G.

Analysis of waste waters from the manufacture of organosilicon
products. Plast.massy no.5:61-62 '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Bewage--Analysis) (Silicon organic compounds)

LUSKINA, B.M.; TERENT'YEV, A.P.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.

- Analysis of organosilicon compounds containing various elements
using the wet oxidation method. Trudy Kom.anal.khim 13:3-7 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Silicon organic compounds)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; LUSKINA, B.M.

Determination of various forms of nitrogen in organic
compounds based on the method of wet oxidation by a
chromium mixture. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 13:20-23 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Nitrogen—Analysis) (Pyridine)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; LUSKINA, B.M.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.

Elementary organic analysis by the "wet combustion" method.
Report No.7: Determination of carbon of organic substances
in waste waters of organosilicon industries. Zhur. anal.
khim. 18 no.5:639-643 My'63. (MIRA 17:2)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012194

S/0191/64/000/002/0062/0063

AUTHORS: Luskina, B. M.; Terent'yev, A. P.; Syavtsillo, S. V.

TITLE: Determination of chlorine combined with silicon in organo chlorsilanes

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1964, 62-63

TOPIC TAGS: chlorine, silicon, organo chlorsilane, saponification, diethylene glycol

ABSTRACT: Methods for determining chlorine combined with silicon in organo chlorsilanes are based on its saponification by water or aqueous solutions of alkali and determining the chlorine ion or the resulting hydrochloric acid. To select optimum hydrolyzing conditions, ethyl, isopropyl and γ -butyl alcohols, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and glycerin were tested. Diethylene glycol is recommended since it is nonflammable, easily available and does not have an unpleasant odor. Hydrolysis should be conducted in a medium of diethylene glycol and water (1:1) and determination of resulting

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012194

hydrochloric acid should be made by the neutralization method.
Accuracy of the analysis is ±0.1-0.3%. Orig. art. has: 1 Table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

LUSKINA, B.M.: TERENT'YEV, A.P.; GRADSKOVA, N.A.

Metalorganic analysis by the "wet combustion" method. Report No.8:
Analysis of silicophosphoroaluminum organic compounds. Zhur.anal.khim.
19 no.10:1251-1253 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

L 29147-66 EWP(j)/ENT(m) RM
ACC NR: AP6018677

SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/65/020/009/0990/0993

AUTHOR: Ius'kina, B. M.; Terent'yev, A. P.; Gradskova, N. A.

43
41
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Organoelemental analysis by the "wet oxidation method". Report 9. Analysis of Silicotitanophosphoroorganic compounds

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 9, 1965, 990-993

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, organic phosphorous compound, organosilicon compound, organotitanium, photometry, quantitative analysis

ABSTRACT: A method was developed to determine the content of silicon, titanium, and phosphorus in silicotitanophosphoroorganic compounds using a single sample. Ion exchange resins were found to be useful. It was established that in the analysis of silico-titanophosphoroorganic compounds titanium does not interfere with the determination of phosphorus but phosphates interfere with the photometric determination of titanium with hydrogen peroxide. So optimum conditions were selected for separating titanium from phosphorus with the KU-2 resin after oxidation of the analyzed compounds by the "wet" method. When a solution containing these elements is passed through a column packed with KU-2 resin, titanium is retained by the resin but phosphorus (as phosphoric acid)

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UDC: 543.80

L 29147-66

ACC NR: AP6018677

passes into the filtrate. Completeness of titanium separation is controlled with hydrogen peroxide. Further, titanium is washed from the column with a 4 N solution of hydrochloric acid and determined photometrically. If the acidity of the solution does not exceed 2 vol. % of sulfuric acid, titanium is completely separated from phosphorus. The volume of solution passed through the column was 100 ml at the rate of 5 ml/min. The optimal conditions were confirmed both on titanophosphoroorganic compounds and also in a silicoorganic compound containing titanium and phosphorus. Results are presented in a table, i.e. D. Kropotova participated in the experimental work. Orig. art. has 2 tables. [JPRS] 2

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29May64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 CC

~~LUSKINA, R.I., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby~~

Calcium ionophoresis in the treatment of exudative pleurisy. Voen.
med. zhur. no.12:70 D '56. (MIRA 10:3)
(ELECTROPHORESIS) (PLEURISY)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; LUSKINA, V.M.

Elementary organic analysis by the "wet combustion" method.
Zhur.anal.khim. 14 no.1:112-117 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Carbon--Analysis) (Halogens) (Nitrogen--Analysis)

GERASIMOV, L.M.; SUKHOV, L.G.; LUSKINA, V.Yu.

Stratigraphy of the volcanic complex in the Gorbiachin and
Lower Tunguska interfluve. Uch. zap. NIIGA. Reg. geol.
no.4:36-59 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

LUSKINOVICH, N. V.

Communications Engineering.

"Type IP-47, Locator of Breakdowns,"

SO: Vest. Svyazi-Elektrou-svyaz', No. 1, 1948;

"In the Section of the Initiator of the Lemin Movement,"

SO: Vest. Svyazi-Elektrou-svyaz', No. 8, 1948;

"New Type of Locking Clamp,"

SO: Vest. Svyazi-Elektrou-svyaz', No. 9, 1948;

"Protection of Communications Wires and Lines by Local Inhabitants," (Against action of insulators and other obstacles),

SO: Vest. Svyazi-Pochta, 8, No. 3, 1948.

1. LUSKINOVICH, N. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Telegraph Lines
7. Introduction of Stakhanovite work methods in the installation and maintenance of communication lines, Sov. sviaz., No. 10, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

LUSKINOVICH, N.V.

RAMENSKII, B.N.; LUSKINOVICH, N.V.; KARDASHEV, N.D.

[Operation of lines and cables] *Ekspluatatsiya lineino-kabel'*-nogo khoziaistva. Izd. 2-e, Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1954. 158 p.
(MLRA 8:2D)

KISELEV, B.M.; LUSKINOVICH, N.V., redaktor; DORRYNINA, A.Ya., redaktor;
KHIMIKSKAYA, L.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Leading linemen] Peredovye lineishchiki. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry
po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1955. 19 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(Telecommunication-Employees)

LAVICKA, J.; BLAHOS, J.; BRABENCOVA, H.; SITAJ, S.; VIRT, S.;
MIKUS, F.; KRESANEK, E.; Spolupracovali: MESTAN, J., MUDr.,
SFN - transfuzni stanice, Praha 10; KULICH, Vl., MUDr.,
TS - Plzen; DZAVIK, Vl., MUDr., TS Gelnica; ZOLINAYOVA,
Trencin, MUDr.; Laboratorni prace: PREUSOVA, H.; NOVAKOVA, A.;
LUSKOVA, K.

Normal levels of blood uric acid in various regions of Czechoslovakia. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.34:937-941 23 Ag '63.

1. Klinika chorob vnitrnich lekarske fakulty KU v Plzni, pred-
nosta prof. dr. K. Bobek Vyzkumny ustav endokrinologicky v
Praze, reditel doc. dr. K. Silink Vyzkumny ustav chorob rev-
matickych v Piestanech, reditel doc. dr. S. Sitaj Interne
oddelenie OUNZ, Gelnica, veduci MUDR. F. Mikus.
(URIC ACID) (BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

USSR/Farm Animals - Large Horned Cattle.

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 83335

Author : Dzelde, J., Lusnevska, O., Nicmane, A., Zalitis, L.,
Aniscenko, A., Stabina, S.

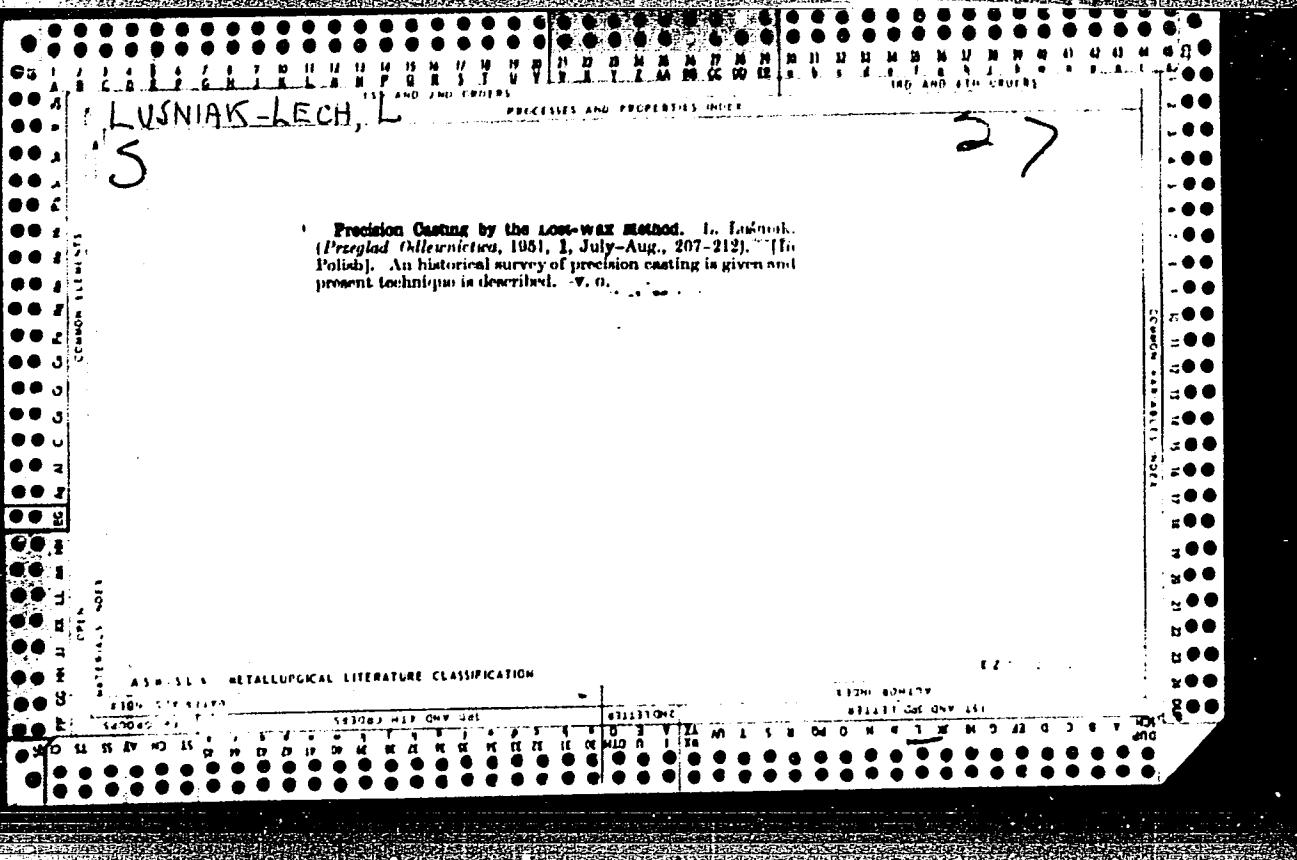
Inst : Latvian Academy of Agriculture.

Title : Effects of Corn Silage upon the State of Health of Milch
Cows.

Orig Pub : Tr. Latv. s.-kh. akad., 1957, vyp. 6, 267-272.

Abstract : Disturbances of the organism's physiological functions
were found to exist in cows which were fed increased
amounts of corn silage (40-50 kg). These disturbances
were expressed in changes of alkalinity reserves and ap-
pearance of acetone in the urine of the cows.

Card 1/1



BA

LUSNIAK-LECH, L.

BT 4

Precision casting by the
Odeon method. L. Lusnuk (Proceedings
of the 1951 International Congress of
Iron and Steel Industry, 1952, 179, 168).—
R. B. CLARK.

IUSNIAK-LECH, L.

Research and works on precision casting. p. 22
(INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO, Vol. 6, No. 1/2, 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Unci.

Lušník, K.

AUTHOR: Žorník, D.; Lušník, K.; Pjasecký, G.; Stasevič, P;
and Stordienko, F.
TITLE: The Parachutist's Physical Training (taken from a
book by the above listed authors: Theory and Prac-
tice of Parachutist Training)
PERIODICAL: Křídla Vlasti, 1959, Nr 16, pp 24-25 (CSR)
ABSTRACT: This is the concluding part of a serial article con-
taining physical training instructions for parachutists.
There are 14 drawings.
Card 1/1

LEZIN, V., inzh.; LUSNIKOV, V., inzh.

New tanker. Rech. transp. 19 no. 11:19-20 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Verkhne-Volzhskaya inspeksiya Rechnogo Registra.
(Tank vessels) (Shipbuilding)

LUSNIKOV, Vladimir Fedorovich; SMOLYAKOV, B.N., retsenzent; LOPATIN,
N.I., retsenzent; YEFREMOV, G.V., red.; SKOBELING, L.F.,
red. izd-va; KALMYKOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Use of light alloys in shipbuilding] Primenenie legkikh
splavov v sudostroenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport,"
1963. 113 p.
(Light metals) (Shipbuilding)

LUSNIKOV, V.F., inzh.

Breakdown of the plating during hull frame construction without knees. Sudostroenie 29 no.9:7-8 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

GALYUN, I. A.; KASHEDINA, M. L.; LUSOVA, S. I.; SMIRNOVA, L. D.; ZAKHAROV, A. S.

Teeth, Artificial

Dental prosthesis for children. Stomatologija No. 2 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

LUSPAY, Odon; VARGA, Lajos

A new type control gear for equalizer transformers. Villamossag
9 no.7:194-200 J1 '61.

1. Budapest Fovaros Elektromos Muvei.

IUSS, I.R., uchitel'nitsa

Beginning of the work of a circle of apiculturists. Biol. v shkole
no.5:56-57 S-0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Shkola No.22, Kiyev.
(Bee culture—Study and teaching)

YANISHEVSKIY, A.I.; LARCHENKO, A.A.; LISS, Ye.M.

Continuous control of the vinyl acetate polymerization process.
Plast.massy no.6:1-2 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

DANILINA, A.N.; LUSS, Ye.V.; BUTENKO, R.G.

Dedifferentiation of specialized carrot cells and the characteristics of callus growth. Fiziol. rast. 12 no.3:469-478
(MIRA 18:10)
My-Je '65.

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni I.V. Kurchatova i Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A. Timiryazëva AN SSSR, Moskva.

LUST, Ivan, dr.

What is the purpose of a systematic cancer checkup and what are its results? Elet tud 15 no.49:1538 4 D '60.

1. Fovarosi XIII.ker. Onkologiai Gondozó Intézet vezetője.

LUST, I.

HUNGARY

NAGY, Istvan, Dr., ATS, Maria, Dr., KOSZORN, Maria, Mr., LUST, Iván, Dr.;
Budapest XIII. Visegrádi Ávai Medical Specialist Consultation (Budapest
XIII. Viseegrádi utca 1 Szakorvosi Rendelőintézet).

"The Clinical Significance of the Influence of Drugs on the Serum
Properdin Concentration."

Budapest, Orvosi Hatlapj, Vol 104, No 11, 17 Mar 1963, pages 492-495.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The authors examined the possibility of a relationship between the serum properdin level and the clinical picture in 273 patients and 32 control individuals. The properdin level was found to be of no value diagnostically. After the administration of Mannozym, a polysaccharide, the P-response was indicative of the reactivity of the non-specific immune system of the organism and was of prognostic value indirectly. In tumor patients, no relation was found between the localization of the tumor, the P-level and the response after Mannozym. Elevation of the P-level in tumor patients can be accompanied by significant clinical improvement. This is in relation with the immunological reaction capability of the patient. 18 Western, 6 Eastern European references.

4/1

NAGY, Istvan, dr.; ATS, Maria, dr.; KASZORU, Maria, dr.; LUST, Ivan, dr.

On the clinical significance of the effect of drugs on the serum
properdin level. Orv. hetil. 104 no.11:492-495 17 Mr '63.

1. Budapest XIII. Viseegradi utcai Szakorvosi Rendelointezet.
(PROPERDIN) (ZYMOSAN) (STOMACH NEOPLASMS)
(LUNG NEOPLASMS) (UTERINE NEOPLASMS)

LUSTA, G. I., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Rotary Surfaces (Design, Some Designs and Some Analysis)," Kiev, 1961, 13 pp. (Kiev Civil Engr. Inst.) 200 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 270).

L 23890-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4046317

S/0044/64/000/008/B119/B119

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 8B582

*A
B*

AUTHOR: Lusta, G. I.

TITLE: A grapho-analytic means of determining volumes of solids of revolution

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. 23 Nauchn. konferentsii. Dnepropetr. inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1962. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1963, 377-379

TOPIC TAGS: graphic analytic method, solid, revolution volume, tubular cylinder, graphic interpretation, calculus

TRANSLATION: The volume of the solid of revolution is considered the limit of the sum composed of the infinitely large number of infinitely small volumes of tubular cylinders inscribed coaxially with the solid of revolution having infinitely thin walls. The graphic interpretation leads to graphic multiplication of the segments equal to heights H of the inscribed tubular cylinders and the corresponding

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L 23890-65

ACCESSION NR AR4046317

radii of the bases R within the limits 0 to R_{\max} . N. Lyashchenko

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6026718

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/008/2492/2494

AUTHOR: Anatychuk, L. I.; Luste, O. Ya.

ORG: Chernovtsy State University (Chernovitskiy gosudarstvenny universitet)

TITLE: Thermoelectric eddy currents in CdSb

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 8, 1966, 2492-2494

TOPIC TAGS: antimonide, cadmium compound, eddy current, thermal emf

ABSTRACT: Eddy currents were measured in discs cut out of CdSb single crystals in the (100) crystallographic plane. When a temperature field of the form

$$T = T_0 + \frac{\Delta T}{a^2} xy \quad (1)$$

is created in such samples, thermoelectric oddy curronts with centers coinciding with the center of the sample arise (x and y are the coordinate axes coinciding with the main crystallographic directions in the crystal, T_0 is the temperature of the center of the sample, ΔT is the maximum temperature difference on the sample, and a is the radius of the sample). The density of the eddy current at distance l from the center is

$$j = \frac{\Delta T}{a^3} \frac{\sigma_x \sigma_y}{\sigma_x + \sigma_y} (a_x - a_y) l, \quad (2)$$

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ACC NR: AP6026718

where σ_x and σ_y are components of the electric conductivity tensor and a_x and a_y are components of the thermal emf tensor. The current I was measured by the compensation method at $\Delta T = 12^\circ\text{C}$ and T_0 between 20 and 120°C . Fig. 1 shows the dependence of $\ln I$ on $1/T$ for a sample with $a = 24 \text{ mm}$, $b = 10 \text{ mm}$, $h = 0.8 \text{ mm}$. At $20-70^\circ\text{C}$ the increase in eddy current with rising temperature is due to an increase of the electric conductivity in the region of intrinsic conduction and to an increase in the anisotropy of the thermal emf $a_x - a_y$ from $80 \mu\text{V}/\text{deg}$ at 20°C to $185 \mu\text{V}/\text{deg}$ at 70°C . At higher temperatures ($70-120^\circ\text{C}$), the anisotropy of the thermal emf does not increase appreciably with temperature, and therefore the increase in eddy current is due mainly to a change in electric conductivity. The forbidden gap width ΔE of CdSb was determined from the temperature dependence of the eddy current to be 0.46 eV. Orig. art. has 2 figures and 3 formulas.

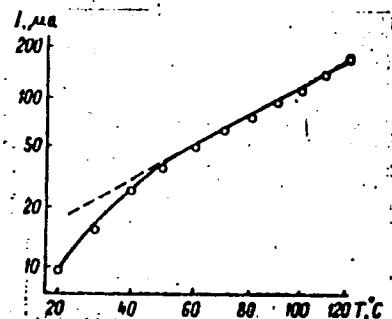
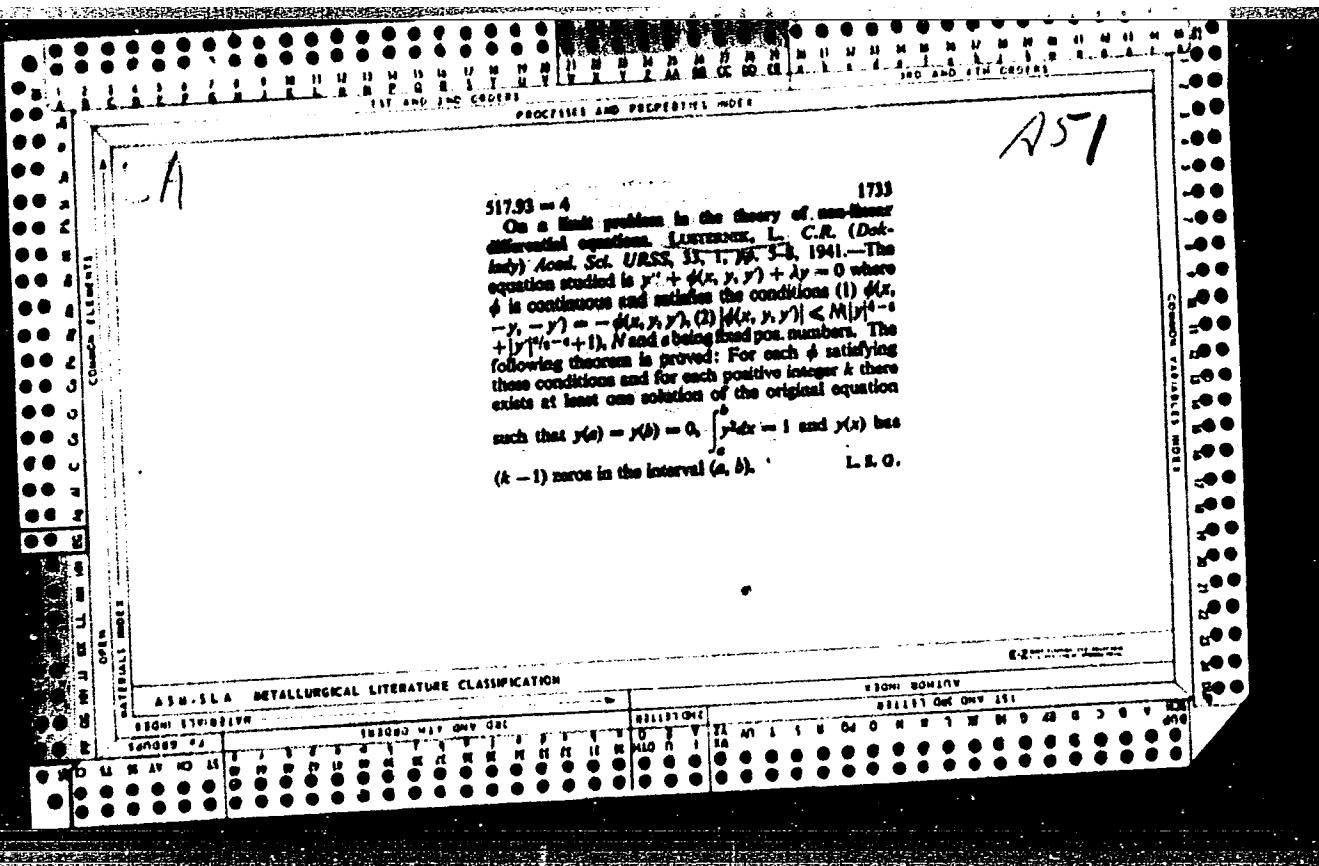


Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of thermoelectric eddy current.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17. b66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2



LUSTERNIK, L. A. and Korbinskiy, N.E.

"Present Status and Lines of Development of Calculating Technique," paper presented at the June session of the Dept. of Tech. Sci., AS USSR.

Vestnik AS USSR, p. 97, 8/9, 1946

ANR

General & Theoretical &
Experimental
Methods

36

761. L. A. Leontovich and A. M. Prokhorov, "The determination of eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of certain operators by means of a recurrent circuit" (in English), *C. R. Acad. Sci. URSS*, Mar. 10, 1947, vol. 55, pp. 575-578.

In this paper a method is given for finding the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of Sturm-Liouville and Fredholm symmetric operators by means of an electric circuit. The technique is to approximate the operators by a symmetric $n \times n$ matrix A which can be represented electrically as a recurrent network of resistors and capacitors. The key to the method is the fact that if the matrix A has eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, and associated eigenvectors y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n , then the solution of the vector differential equa-

tion $Ay = K dy/dt$, $y(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i y_i \exp(-\lambda_i t/K)$, is, for large t , given

approximately by $c_1 y_1 \exp(-\lambda_1 t/K)$.

To find λ_1 the nodes of the network are excited by short pulses whose period is substantially longer than the time constant $1/\lambda_1$. The function $y(t)$ can be viewed on the screen of a cathode-ray oscilloscope and, by introducing suitable time signals $1/\lambda_1$, can be measured to an accuracy of between 3 and 5 per cent. To find λ_2 a similar procedure is followed except that the initial values of the impressed voltages at the nodes of the network are so chosen that they form the components of a vector orthogonal to the eigenvector y_1 . The method can be extended to determine the other eigenvalues and eigenvectors. Benjamin Epstein, USA

Mug

~~1~~ Variations in the large. Transl. Mat. Vsesor. Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 1, 100 pp. (1947). (Russian. English summary)

This paper is chiefly concerned with the results obtained by applying cohomology theory, and in particular the duality principle and the Pontrjagin removing theorem, to the problems of analysis in the large. Chapter I presents the analysis in the large of functions on topological spaces. There are certain applications in chapter II to nonlinear integral equations; but the principal aim is the development of theorems concerning the existence of geodesics in various curve-families on certain manifolds, notably in the family of curves joining two fixed points of a homeomorph of a sphere and the family of closed curves on a homeomorph of an n -sphere.

The author uses a number of topological terms without formal definition, which introduces difficulty especially when these terms are currently assigned several nonequivalent meanings. In particular, "upper cycle" (i.e., cocycle) is undefined. In the applications, the author applies the name to objects which do not satisfy any definition of cocycle known to the reviewer. More particularly, these objects do not seem identical with those concerning which P. S. Alexandroff has proved [Trans. Amer. Math. Soc., 54, 286-339 (1943); these Rev. 5, 48] the general form of the Pontrjagin removing theorem, which plays a vital role in the present paper. E. J. McShane (Charlottesville, Va.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 9 Nov 10

LG(1)

67348
SCV/RD-130-2-2/62

AUTHORS:

Vishik, M. I., and Lebedev, L. A., Corresponding Member of
Academy of Sciences of USSR

TITLE:

Perturbation of Eigenvalues and Eigenelements for Some Non-Self-
Adjoint Operators

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 2, pp 251-253 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In their previous papers the authors investigated the perturbation of solutions of some algebraic and differential equations. In this paper same methods are applied to the question of perturbation of eigenvalues and eigenelements in the case of non-self-adjoint operators. 1. The Algebraic Case. Let A_0 , A_1 , and $A \in \mathbb{C} = A_0 + \epsilon A_1$ are the non-Hermitian matrices of the n-th dimension, and let $\lambda = 0$ be eigenvalue for A_0 . To the latter corresponds the invariant space S_0 of dimension N. The matrix A_0 has a Jordan basis x_{ij} corresponding to the eigenvalue $\lambda = 0$.

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16(1)

SOV/20-130-2-2/69

Perturbation of Eigen Values and Eigen Elements for Some Non-selfadjoint Operators

Let E_{10} be the linear hull of all eigen vectors x_{10} , to which there correspond Jordan chains of the same length n_1 ; $n_1 > n_2 > \dots > n_{i-1}$; p_i dimension of E_{10} ; let E_{ij} ($j=1, 2, \dots, n_{i-1}$) be the linear hull of the adjoint vectors x_{ij} . It is

$$N = \sum_{i=1}^1 p_i n_i, \quad S_0 = \sum_{i=1}^1 \sum_{j=0}^{n_{i-1}} E_{ij}.$$

Theorem : Under the described structure of the invariant space S_0 corresponding to the eigen value $\lambda = 0$ of the matrix A_0

the matrix A_ϵ has

$N = \sum_{i=1}^1 n_i p_i$ eigen values tending to zero for $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$; $n_i p_i$ of these eigen values are represented by power series

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Perturbation of Eigen Values and Eigen Elements
for Some Non-selfadjoint Operators

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$$(1) \lambda_i = \frac{\infty}{\sum_{k=1}^{k/n_i} k}$$

where $\lambda_k = \lambda_k(q)$ ($q = 1, 2, \dots, n_i p_i$), and to them there correspond the eigen vectors

$$(2) v_i = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v_k$$

Here it is $v_0 = \sum_{j=1}^i v_{j0}$, $v_{j0} \in E_{j0}$; v_{io} and v_{ji} are the eigen vector and value corresponding to each other of an operator C_i which acts from E_{io} into E_{io} , while v_{j0} is defined by the v_{io} by means of a fixed linear operator B_{ji} (from E_{io} into E_{j0}). 4

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Perturbation of Eigen Values and Eigen Elements
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The theorem is transferred to differential operators
 $L' = L_0 + L_1$, where L_0 is an elliptic operator of second
order and L_1 an operator of at most second order.
There are 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1959

Card 4/4

Bunba LUSTETSKIY, A. A.

Bl-2 Fuel, Gas, Tar, Mineral
Oils

Influence of petroleum resins on ageing of mineral oils. N. I. Chernoukhov and A. A. Lustetskiy. (Neft. Kher., 1947, Pt. 5, 48-56).—The influence of the removal of resins from lubricating oils (by refining) on the efficiency of admixed antioxidants is investigated. A mixture of resins and asphalt is ptd. by C₆H₆ from (1) Grozny paraffinic crude oil residues and (2) Karachukov solvent extract. The raw resins obtained by extraction of the above mixture with iso-C₁₀H₂₀ are separated by solvent extraction in n-heptane solution into (a) naphthalic resins and (b) aromatic resins. (a) contain more H, but less O and S, than (b); other properties are similar. The susceptibility to oxidation of highly refined turbine oil is examined, after addition of small quantities of (a) and (b), in presence and in absence of systematic antioxidants (p-NHPh-C₆H₄-OH and sulphandiamine). Admixtures of (a) prepared from either crude, as well as (b) from (2), foster acidity development but not sludge formation. The petroleum resins are derivatives of bi- and tri-cyclic hydrocarbons with long alkyl chains. (b) prepared from (1) react to the oxidation test like polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons with short alkyl chains. All prepared resins counteract ageing of mineral oils, but (b) from (1) do so most of all, possibly due to different mol. structure. Antioxidants of the NH₂Ph type have little effect when admixed with lubricating oils containing resins of the (1)-(b) type with short alkyl chains, but they intensify the antioxidant action of (b) with long alkyl chains. Antioxidants of the sulphandiamine type counteract ageing of mineral oils if (b) with short alkyl chains are present in the oil. The above results confirm earlier practical investigations. H. B.

LUSTIG, A.; POLJAK-BARISIC; RYZNAR, S.

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SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, Dec. 1955.

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Mihu; ZENEMBISI, I., prof. (P. Neamt); TEODORESCU, Voltaire (P. Neamt);
IONESCU-TIU, C.; TOMESCU, Ion (Bucaresti); DUMITREASA, Gh. (P.Neamt);
MIHAILESCU, D., prof. (Pitesti); DUMITRU, Acu (Cluj); LIONTE, Alexandru
(Bucaresti); ANGHELACHE, Tudorica (Bucaresti); POPA, Al. (Pucioasa);
BRINZANESCU, V. (Bucaresti); LUSTIG, Gh. (Bucaresti); ISAC, E. (Tg. Jiu);
LEVIN, Alexandru (Tallin, U.S.S.R.); SIMION, A. (Bacau); AVADANEI,
Cornelia (P. Neamt); SIMIONESCU, Gh.D.; FLONDOR, Elena, (Bucuresti)

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LUSTIG, K.

The use of glass in nuclear engineering. p. 279. (SKLAR A KERAMIK, Vol. 7,
No. 9, Sept 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their H-13
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 24, 1958, No 82338

Author : Beranek J., Lustig K.

Inst : -

Title : Use of Silicates in the Refining of Highly Active Wastes

Orig Pub : Sklar a keramik, 1958, 8, No 4, 102-106

Abstract : The presently used method of storage of the concentrated liquid radioactive materials has considerable shortcomings. It is safer and simpler to store such materials in the solid form. This work is devoted to the study of possibilities of the conversion of radioactive isotopes from the liquid into the solid phase. As one of such methods is the use of ionites. However, the organic ionites are subject to decomposition when acted upon by strong irradiants and, therefore, cannot be employed for highly active wastes. Stability of the inorganic ion exchange materials, on the

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their H-13
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 24, 1958, No 82338

other hand, is higher. Upon calcining of such ionites (mainly morillonites and bentonites) an irreversible fixation of cations occurs. Such produces, when are saturated with the radioactive ions, are not subject to decomposition and hence, may be safely stored. Nevertheless, the clays have rather low exchange capacities (not greater than 100 mg/equiv for 100 gr of ionite), they absorb not only the active ions and they do not take radium. A great portion of the processed solutions contain considerable concentrations of NH_4O_3 , that destroys the structure of clays and lowers their ion exchange characteristics. The inorganic ion exchange materials may be employed in those cases when it is necessary to decontaminate the already separated isotopes of Cs and Sr, or to utilize ionites, saturated with radioactive isotopes as the source of irradiation. Laboratory and pilot plant work indicated the possibility of effective utilization of silicates for the fixation of active material. The

Card : 2/3

LUSTIG, K.

✓ Fixation of radioactive wastes by fusion with silicates.
Jiri Beránek, Karel Lustig, and Jaroslav Saidl (Czech.
Acad. Sci., Prague). *Jaderná energie* 5, 281-5 (1959).
Among the methods of fixation of high-activity liquid radio-
active wastes from the chem. processing of spent fuel ele-
ments, that of incorporation in glass is favored. Raw ma-
terials for the glass have to be chosen to produce high resist-
ance toward chemicals, esp. water, but also a low melting
temp., to avoid volatilization of Ru¹⁰⁶ and Cs¹³⁷ during
prepns. A search for a compromise material to satisfy both
conditions led to the use of zničec, an igneous rock, which is
used in Czechoslovak glass technology. The acidic radio-
active soln. is mixed with the finely ground rock to give
silica gel from which H₂O and HNO₃ are easily evapd. The
melting process is speeded up by using 3 furnaces, the 1st
for drying and preheating to 800°, the 2nd for melting at
1350°, the 3rd for cooling to 800°. In spite of its low solv.,
the glass should be stored away from ground water, and in
such a way that the heat from radioactive decay does not
melt it. The storage space required and the cost are dis-
cussed.

H. Newcombe

4
2-4680

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Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1959.

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Unclu.

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BROMBERG-SZNEK, Stefan LOREK, Dr. med. PICHULOWA, K.; KWIEK, S.; STOŁARSKA,
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Clinical evaluation of intrapancreatic creatinine and urea clearance indexes. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.3:104-107 16 Jan 56.

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(KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS

creatinine & urea clearance in normal & diseased subject.)

(CREATININE, metab.

clearance in kidney funct. in normal & diseased subjects.)

(UREA

clearance in kidney funct. in normal & diseased subjects.)

BROHL, Wladzimierz; CZECH, Wlodzimierz; IUSTIG, Stefania

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Chorob Wewnetrznych Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy; kierownik: prof.
dr med. Walenty Hartwig).
(LIPIDS, blood) (FATS)

BROMBERG-SZNEK, Sara; RADWAN, Leszek; LUSTIG, Stefania

Effect of cedilanide and euphylline on renal function during the course of circulatory insufficiency. Poslie arch.med.wewn. 30 no.9:
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1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Instytutu Gruzlicy Kierownik: prof.
dr med. W.Hartwig

(DIGITALIS ther)
(AMINOPHYLLINE ther)
(KIDNEYS pharmacol)
(HEART DISEASES ther)

BROMBERG-SZNEK, Sara; KOZIOROWSKI, Antoni; RADWAN, Leszek;
LUSTIG, Stefania

Hydrogen-ion excretion in chronic renal failure. Pol. arch.
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dr med. B. Jochweds Z Zakladu Fizjopatologii Instytutu Gruzlicy
Kierownik: dr med. A. Koziorowski Z Pracowni Analitycznej
Kierownik: dr med. A. Wolanska.

(KIDNEY DISEASES)
(HYDROGEN-ION CONCENTRATION)
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prof. dr. med. B.Jochweds Z Zakladu Fizjopatologii Instytutu Gruzlicy
Kierownik: dr med. A.Koziorowski Z Pracowni Analitycznej Instytutu
Gruzlicy Kierownik: dr med. A.Wolanska.
(KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS) (RESPIRATORY SYSTEM dis)
(OXYGEN)

TIRLEA, Juliană, prof.; I. ZĂR-GAROTU, Felicia, dr.; JUSTIG, I., dr.;
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Characteristics of ulcerous disease in childhood. Pediatria
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"Pacific Type of Structure of the Earth's Crust and Problems Pertaining
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Sr. Sci. Researcher , Geological Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR (for Kropotkin)
Sr. Sci. Researcher, Inst. Earth Physics, Acad. Sci. USSR

paper presented at the 9th Pacific Science Congress, Bangkok, Thailand (Div.
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EDELMAN, Jack; PETRU, Eva

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by the callus tissue of *Daucus carota L.* from glucose-6-
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2. Research Institute of Stomatology, Praha - Vinohrady, Stalinova 48 (for Ruzicka).

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1 Sept 1950.~~
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cytochrome oxidase metab. in rats, age factor)

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cytochrome oxidase, metab., age factor in rats)
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age factor in cytochrome oxidase metab. in rats)

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on lead binding in liver (Cz))

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(TISSUE METABOLISM) (COLD) (STRESS) (BARBITURATES)
(URETHANE) (CHLORAL HYDRATE) (CHLORFROMAZINE)
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(MEPHENESIN) (METHONIUM COMPOUNDS) (PYRIDINES)
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DANELYAN, R.; STEKHUN, A., inzh.; LUSTOCHKIN, G.; GAYLAN, A.; KAMENSHCHIKOV, M.

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KHALMURZIN, Kurbangaly Khusainovich; LUSTOCHKIN, G.K., red.

[Sainfoin as a most important forage crop] Эспарсет -
важнейшая кормовая культура. Фрунзе, Изд-во М-ва
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(MIRA 17:9)

LUSTOFIN, Marian, inz.

Experiments in the use of machines in the Road Service.
Przegl kolej drog. Suppl. Dodatek dla torom majst mostown
14 no. 4:94-96 Ap '62.

LUSTOFIN, Marian, inz.

Experiences with the utilization of machines in the Road Service. Przegl
kolej drog Dodatek 14 no.5:97-99 Mz '62

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NAZAROV, TS.A.; LUSTOV, T.P.; RASTOSKUYEV, B.A.

Winter operation of a series of hydroelectric power stations on
a mountain river. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.energ.no.6:114-116 '54.
(Hydroelectric power stations) (MLRA 9:4)

ROMANIA

Dr V. IUSTREA, Dr S. REICHEATH, Dr N. ALEXANDRESCU, Dr A. VIGHI and
Dr H. TOMICEI, Public Health Office (Sanepidul) and Infectious Diseases
Hospital (Spitalul de boli contagioase) Arad.

"Comments Regarding Some Cases of Botulism."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 7, no 6,
Nov-Dec 1962; pp 535-539.

Abstract: Report of 9 sporadic cases seen between 1948 and 1959; 2 died.
Five were ascribed to ingestion of home-cured pork. Details
of laboratory work-up and treatment are given. Three tables; 2
Romanian and 1 French reference.

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RUMANIA

616.931-022.362

TOPCIU, Vl., Dr, NICA, Al., Dr, LUSTREA, V., Dr, ALEXANDRESCU, N., Dr, and BACILA, E., Dr. Work performed at the Institute of Hygiene (Institutul de Igiena), Timisoara.

"Carriers of Toxigenetic Diphtheria Bacilli of the Gravis Type Showing Positive Cutaneous Reactions."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 11, No 4, Jul-Aug 66, pp 363-366.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: A report on a study of 1,114 children from children's communities in which there were diphtheria outbreaks. Among these children 117 were found to be carriers of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, including 11 who had a positive Schick reaction but showed no clinical symptoms of the disease. Antitoxin titration was carried out for 6 of the 11 Schick-positive carriers, and in 2 of them the level of antitoxin was found to be below the accepted protective value. It is assumed that the protection was due to antibacterial immunity or to local immunity.

Includes 13 references, of which 3 Rumanian, one Russian, 3 German and 6 Western.

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- 13 -

ZARNEA, G.; GLUHOVSCHI, N.; ALEXANDRESCU, N.; LUSTREA, V.; VOICULESCU, R.;
IONESCU, Honorina; MUNTEANU, P.

Research on the allergic reaction value in bovine Q fever diagnosis.
Studii agr Timisoara 10 no.1:133-139 Ja-Je '63.

GLUHOVSCHI, N.; ZARNEA, G.; LUSTREA, V.; ALEXANDRESCU, N.;
IONESCU, Honorina; DUCA, H.

Study of experimental infection of some domestic animal species
with *Coxiella burnetii*. Studii agr Timisoara 10 no.1:121-131
Ja-Je '63.